## The Intelligencer.

## BEECHER-TILTON.

Mr. Beecher's Statement and Exami nation Continued and Concluded. The following dispatches complete the statement of Mr. Beecher before the Plymouth Church Committee, and also

She had not, when difficulty is the weight of the line in the wittink and the line in the wittink and the line in the weight of the weight of the weight of the line in the weight of the weight of the weight of the line in the weight of the weight such a weapon against me. I was such a weapon against me. I was such a weapon against me. I were the weapon against me. I were was the weapon against me. I were was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to there we are a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and m y simple word of denial to interpose unst it. In my then morbid condition of and I thought that this charge, although entirely untrue, might result in great dis-aster, if not in the absolute ruin of the great interests which were entirely depend-ent upon me—the church which I had built up, the book which I was writing, my statement, it does undoubtedly co-

meant his means of support suddenly taken away, his reputation, his family destroyed, and that I had done it. He assured me that of his own knowledge the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurities of life, and which I had believed the stories which I had heard of Mr. and when the desired and repeated to Bowen, were all false, and that Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persuaded into the belief of what he said, and felt convicted of a slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Tilton wronged in reputation in writing and abstract in a series and abstract in a particular in the said and the sai ion, in position, in purse, and shattered in its family, where he would otherwise have ound refuge, and at the same time looking apon me out of his deep distress, while I was abounding in friends, most popular, and with ample means, he drew that pic-

ong sick, and broken in health and body, and I, as I fully believed, had been the long sick, and broken in health and body, and I, as I fully believed, had been the cause of all this wreck. By continuing that blind heedlesaness and friendship which had beguiled her heart and head, had roused her husband into a furry of realousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine. And should I boldly defend myself. Should I pour intentional act of mine. And should I hold her up to contempt as having thrust her affections upon me unsought. Should I fold her up to contempt as having thrust her affections upon me unsought. Should I fread upon the man and his household in their great adversity. I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed with the greatest earnestness any intent to harm Theodore in home or business, and with inexplicable sorrow I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath. Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by my soliloquy—for it was that rather than

nor have I vere seen it or heard it read that I remember, till the publication of Tiltor's recent decoments; and now rend-tiling it rese in thoughts that point to the line gath of viring, which the path of viring, which the pa

for I thought all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blow, take any punishment if that poor child could only merge from this cloud and be be put back into happiness, from which I had been, as I thought of, not the cause of the occasion of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in a similar case, my grief at her calamity could scarcely have been greater. Moreover, from the anger and fury of Tilton I apprehended that this charge was made by him and supported by the accusation of his wife, and was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions and the same and fit was I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was to be at once publicly pressed against it. In my then morbid conditions of her was freed to be suddent wa I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence till a distinguished editor in New York, within a few weeks past, assured me that Moulton had shown him the original and that he had examined my signature to be given for its continuous control of the my signature to be sure of its genuineness. I know that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I rejected this memorandum as my work

or an inaccurate condensation of my built up, the book which I was writing, my brother, now engaged in the ministry, my sisters, the name which I had hoped might live after me and be in a slight degree a source of strength and encouragement to those who should succeed me, and above all the cause for which I had devoted my life. The work was to end abruptly and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, and which now have resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years with reference to this matter.

It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He seemed, however, to be convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall, and that I had leagued with Bowen against him, and that I had, by my advice came, hear destroying his family. I did not deny the argument or persuasion to miduce me to do or may anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not active cause. But Moulton urged that, having wronged Tilton so, the wrong meant his means of support suddenly taken away, his reputation, his family deviated away, his reputation, his family d statement, it does undoubtedly correctly

p and experience in the world should have I put me more on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true of all the confiderations I urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was a gulf before me in which lay those who had been my warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self-accusation that grief produced against all year. out will understand the wild self-accusa-tion that grief produced against all rea-son, blaming herself for things she did do and for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself, her neglect or her heartlessness, the death of her child, while ordinarily every one knows she had worn herself out with her assiduities. Soon after this I met Tilton at Moul-

worn herself out with her assiduities.

Soon after this I met Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had actal in conveyiling Beau of my state of the stat same with ample means, ne grew that picture of my prosperity, overflowing and abounding, and Tilton was introduced. I made a moment, and take me out of all cares into abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation. In the most intensely excited indeed. I felt most intensely excited indeed in connselling Bowen, of my fellings in regard to Tilton's family, dissipation of the whole of the year 1871 I was felt that my mind was in danger of giving way. I walked up and down the room pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accurately intense excitement.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was to the set troubles of Tilton with his family yet, from this writing of over four years mind every conceivable condition—in this barries and doubt, not only as to the future of the family, for the set troubles of Tilton with his family abound the reunion and happiness of which I had he been a successful man?

A. I am morally cartain the thost writing of over four years mind every conceivable condition—in this barries and doubt, not these troubles of Tilton with his family about every—and in all manner of states, about every—and in all manner of the motives under which I welcome rest.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was to the set troubles of Tilton with instanting of over four years mind accellance.

Q. Do you suppose you or the community would have heard anything of mind appeals on dittion—in this barries and accellance in counselling of over four years mind accellance.

Q. Do you suppose you or the community would have heard anything of mind appeals on dittion—in this barries of which I had be been a successful man?

A. I also describe it as one of expectation to every conceivable condition—in this barries of which I had be been a successful man?

A. I also describe it as one of expectation to every conceivable condition—in this barries of which I had be been a successful man? ay. I walked up and the surface over lay in human power to remedy any over lay in that would be brought into the church and the lood which he had head and magnified by publicity, the officers of the chords and magnified by publicity, the officers of the chords and the lood which he had been accoustomed to built with would be brought into the church and the lood which he had head and mount on the latter south to investigate Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and the lood which he had been accoustomed the lood which he had head he had had no power on God's eath case were make him happy when he latter point I have been deceived into the lood of lattery, and no power on God's eath case were make him ha but his wife still attended church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect be but I certainly was invited by him to repair by sumed my visits as formerly. I never results as formerly in the directly intimated to me that he thought d, once or twice I went there soon after my his old position. He seemed to be incoming and at his old position. He seemed to be incoming and at his old position.

Tilton and to reconcile her to her husband, and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect a further or collateral band, and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect a further or collateral purpose of giving her confidence in the reading of the letters.

I have no recollection of seeing or hearing read the letter of Mr. Tilton of the man date. I may letter to Mrs. Tilton alluded to the fact that I did not expect when I saw her last to be alive many days. The statement stands connected with a species of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Frequency of the comparison speaking in the open size as case mont campaign speaking in the open size and sand source of the cross-examination of the cro mont campaign speaking in the open air for three hours at a time three days in a week. On renewing my literary labors I week. On renewing my literary labors I felt that I must have given way. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy or paralysis or something of that kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit if I hadn't held on to the table. Very often I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the rulpit I suppose a

Very often I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose a hundred times with a very strange impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe when I felt all the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say it then or I never would have another chance to use it. If I had consulted a physician hisadvice would have been, "You must stop work," but I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on symptoms of nervous prestration and overwork and paralysis and formed my own judgment of my case. The three points I marked were that I must have good digestion, good sleep, and I must go on working. Those three things were to be reconciled, and in regard to my diet and stimulants and medicines I made a most thorough and searching trial, and as a result, managed my body so that I managed to get the most work out of it, without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I cannot the bear. I have for many veers so steadily thing like that all but kills me, I don't thing like that all but kills me, I don't thing like that all but kills me, I don't thing like that all but kills me, I don't iety on the part of my wife as I cannot bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost that there have been periods when I could not afford have been periods when I could not afford to have people express even sympathy with me—to have my wife and friends anxious—and show it to me would be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition just before going to England, and it was one of those reasons why I was wishing to go. The war was at its height. I had the Independent in charge and was working, preaching and lecturing continually, and knew I was likely to be prostrated again. In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind, and all the more because it was one of those things.

more because it was one of those things that I could not say anything about. I was silent to everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work carried forward on an underlying basis of so much sorrow and traphle. My friends so much sorrow and trouble. will bear witness that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of sudden death. I feel that I have more

of sudden death, lifet that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralized me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before, this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any

his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past, and so when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some step, I said I was not without hopes that by patiences and kindness Tilton would come back into his old church work and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision would this print for delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter. Meanwhile, one wing of the female suffrage party had got hold of the story in a distorted and ex-

got not do the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been in-timated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not then suspect what I now know, that these atrociously false rumors origi-nated with Tilton himself. I only saw the evil growing instead of diminishing. Mr. Beecher here details his offorts to prevent the scandal being made public Mr. Moulton as apparently affected by Mr. Milton in one breath.

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Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by Mr. Milton has apparently and the closed his years affected by Mr. Milton has apparently and the closed his years affected by Mr. Milton has apparently and the closed his years affected by Mr. Milton has apparently and the closed his years affected by Mr. Milton has apparently and the constant of the presented of the friendlines of the feelings toward him he was sure that there would be no trouble in protunt the feature a more cheerful home than being a reconcilingly. The feature a more cheerful home than being a protunt to the feature and the feature as a protunt to the

original time and the statement was given in yesterday morning's dispatches. The balance was received yesterday afternoon and evening, and is as follows:

Within a day or two after this Moulton made the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study on the third actory of my house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the surfering through which I had gone during the previous day, the cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her nature, and yet she had stated to her had stated to her nature, and yet she had stated to her hashand those strange and awful falsehoods. She had not, when daily I called and prayed with her given me the slightesh hint, I will not say of such accoustions, but ever that there was any serious family difficulty. She had suddenly called me and my wife to a consultation to a possible separation from her hatsband; and the third will have been decomposed to inclinate in the whole, I should find Theodore, with object the whole, I should find Theodore, with object the whole, I should find Theodore, with object when you fere with your proceedings or duties. I have onthing to gain by any house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the surfering through which I had gone during the previous day, the cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed to me more certain during all my sequantanean with her than she was singularly simple, truthful and honorable. Deceived the surfering all my sequantanean for the surfering all my sequantanean for the surfering all my sequantanean with the rate of the surfering through the surfering through the first the surfering through the first through the

New York, August 14 —The following is a portion of the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher by the Plymouth Church In

vestigating Committee:
Mr. Sage—I would like to inquire how
Moulton first entered this case, and how he come to be your confident? A. Mr. Moulton was the school mate and friend of Tilton, and Tilton, when hi

various complicated troubles came upon him in connection with Bowen, went to Moulton and made him his adviser and helper. That is the way that he came in

loved ms. On this constant went down to his store to see him, and his face was cold towards me. I proposed a walk with him, and he walked me in such a way that it seemed to me as though it was irksome to have me with him, and as though he wanted to shake me off. Anything like that all hur kills me I dow! thing like that all but kills me, I don' thing like that all but kills me, I don't wish to push mysell on anybody, to feel that I have pushed mysell upon any human being who does not want me is enough to kill me, and to be treated thus by him at that time made it seem to me as though the end of the world had come, for he was the only man on the globe I could talk with on this subject. I was shut up from everyother human being. was shut up from every other human being

was but up from everyother human being. I could not go to my wife; I could not go to my brothers and sisters; I could not go to the church. He was the only one person to whom I could talk; and when I got that rebuil from him it seemed as though it would kill me; and the letter was the product of that mood in which I was thrown.

Mr. Page. When was this interview with the pistol?

A. The first interview was at Moul-

A. The first interview was at Moulton's house, December 30th, and the next was at my own the next day.
Q. Did you consider the interview at Moulton's house a threatening interview? I have heard from some source that the door was locked?

A. That is stated in my statement.
Q Did Tilton at any time make any charge of adultery? No, sir. What was Mr. Moulton's manne

Q. What was Mr. Moulton's manner at the time when he demanded the re traction of Mrs. Tilton—threatening? A. I should describe it as one of ex-

met there occasionally. I recollect being impressed with the feeling that he was an

acute fellow, and that he had strong lit you ever visited his house in Q Had you ever vis a social way prior to house on this business?

A. Never.
Q. Then you had no intimate personal relations with him?

A. None.
Q. So that when he came to you, he

A. Altogether.
Q. When did you come to believe that that relation was becoming one of mutua friendship?

A. I cannot tell you; but it was some intrigua.

Q. He had condoned his wife's lault.

Q. He had condoned his wife's lault.

What did you mean by this?

A. Condoned has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but I used the word as law-him something, "there, that is the right him something, "there that is the right him something." I recollect that on one occasion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could be represented by the some matter that they never could be represented by the some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be read to make the solut some matter that they never could be solut some solut solut solutions. A list solut solut solutions.

A. Condoned has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but I used the word as law-will solut solut solutions.

Q. It would then be injurious, I despired on the solut solut solut solut solut solut solut solut solutions.

A. Listinga.

which I have written to mount a which I have written to mount in more which I have written to mount in the way of feeling he must have a large collection.

I which I have written to mount in the way of feeling he must have a large collection.

I wheth hat been cast. Titlon, all the world wire leaving him in respect to undermining all the world wit is. I appeal to every manifestation of feeling he must have a large collection.

I wheth hat the do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of the world, it is any freater evid can be writed in the world, it is any freater evid can be writed in the world with is neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation when the world, it is any freater evid can be writed in the world

let her go unthought of and uncared for. It was always saying that there ought to be somebody who should think of her.

Q. In your letter of that date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by his kind mediation Theodore and Elizabeth could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such case." Precisely what did you mean by that last that is left me is the power to speak of this abominable accusation with the scorn which such a horrible have the hardest task in such case." Precisely what did you mean by that last have already been considered for the moment? sentence?

A. It is all a muddle to me, as I don't

A. I have a strange feeling upon me; I recall the positive working of my mind. I have no vivid recollection of the making up of the letter, or of the precise mood under which I wrote. I cannot give the reason of the sentence.

Q. I call your attention to it because the critician is made in certain constress.

A. I have a strange feeling upon me; I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon.

Q. Do you refer to the same condition of nealth and mind that you have described?

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Q. Do you refer to the same condition of nealth and mind that you have described?

A. I have a strange feeling upon me; I

suppose she has been.
Q.—In the same letter of February 7th,
you say, "of course I can never speak
with her again without his permission,
and I don't know that even then it would

suicide?

A. It was not my general purpose in the matter of this whole thing. I kept as a motto of life by patient continuance in well doing to put to shame those who faisely accused me. I meant to put down and preach down this trouble. Of course in my dismal mood it seemed as though the earth had come to an end

wand preach down this trouble. Of course in my dismal mood it seemed as though the earth had come to an end.

Now, in interpreting these special letters, every one is irresistibly tempted to suppose that everything I said was said of narrowly in regard to their text, instead of considering the foregoing state of my mind: whereas my ulterances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as you the present and future. I can not interpret them as precisely as I can a note of hand or a check. A man that is poetical, a man that is oftentimes subject to moods such as make me what I am, can not narrowly measure his words; and yet, from this writing of over four years in every conceivable condition—in this large correspondence, proceeding from a fining apeaking in hypothetical moods, and in all manner of states, about every—body and everything—out of this mass; they have got only these lew aquivocal.

to the worst, he could compel a settlement. He intimated to me time and again that he had such material in his hands respecting Theodore does not do as least 1 Theodore does not do as least

A. A defense of me conducted by ignorleft to manage this matter simply myself,
I should have said yes or no, that would
have been the whole of it, but instead of
that the matter was left in Moulton's
hands, and Moulton is a man that loves

A. A defense of me conducted by ignorant people full of church zeal and persons
that does not consult the community, might
descend upon the community, might
hands, and Moulton is a man that loves

her state of mind. I used to say to him:

"Moulton, I am a man walking is its open air and full of work, and Theodore is loose and doing whatever he pleases, and we can come down and talk to you and have counsel. But what human being has Elizabeth Tillon to talk with her in her trouble? She is shut up at home, sick and unberfriended, and it is not generous for us to let her go unthought of and uncared for. I was always saying that there ought to be somebody who ahould think of her.

Q. In your letter of that date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by his kind to speak of this aboniable accusation.

A. I have a strange feeling upon me;

resent your own feelings?

A. It does, although Moulton was not the man I thought him, yet in that one particular of fidelity to friends he was the

with her again without his permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best," why did you say that?

A. Because either at the time of that letter from Bowen, or in its immediate vicinity, Tilton, as I have the impression now, sent word by Bowen, though I can't be sure of that, forbidding me ever to enter his house again.

Q. Nothing else?

A. No. I know I - frequently said I wished I was dead, and Theodore Tilton came in and said he wished he was dead, and Moulton was frequently in a listate in which he wished he was dead; and Moulton said, "I am living a mong friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that I do not know that it was smarter than that, i but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one or us used to be consulted and in the was dead," and I sea the was dead," or something like that I do not know that it was smarter than that, i but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one or us used to be consulted and the next time I would see nim he dicrous. Every one or us used to be consulted and the next time I would see nim he dicrous. Every one or us used to be consulted and the next time I would see nim he dicrous. Every one or us used to be consulted and the next time I would see nim he dicrous. Every one or us used to be consulted and the next time I would see nim he was dead," and I seed the familiar observed the was aimed sgainst him. and Mrs. among friends, every one on the was dead," or something like that he was dead," or something like that do not know that it was amarter than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one or us used to be echology that wish. We were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead."

Q The outside gosslp is that you referred to the impression he produced upon me, but he ferred in that line to contemplated to suicide?

A. It was not my general purpose in abiding faith of Moulton's truth. Till was in an abiding faith of Moulton's truth. Till were that letter was published, and the next time I would have a plausable explanation of the would have a plausable explanation of the set. I have said this not only in reference to the impression he produced upon me, but until the time of the Council I was in an abiding faith of Moulton's truth. Till was in an abiding faith of Moulton's truth. Till we was dealing with the was dealing with which he was dealing with the was dealing with which he was dealing with the was dealing with which he was dealing with the was dealing with which he was dealing with the was dealing with which he was dealing with the was dealing w

said once: "If Theodore does not do as I say, I'll grind him to powder."

By Mr. Winslow—The meaning of the future, I understand, was to procure the silence and burial of the scandal?

A. No, it wasn't either. It referred to plans by which Tilton was to get something to do, and do it, and get some praise for it, and be content.

Q. The "devices." Did that refer to all the plans, arrangements and steps that had been taken?

A. It referred to this: If I had been left to manage this matter simply myself, I should have said yes or no; that would have been the whole of it, but instead of the community, might that the matter was left in Moniton's the matter was left in Moniton's late when the late was left in Moniton's late when the matter was left in Moniton's late when the late was left in Moniton's late when the late was left in Moniton's late when the late was left in Moniton's late when late was left in Moniton's late was lated when the late was lated when late

one of which was that he never admitted anybody was to blame except the party who uttered the complaint. Eaid he, "I lief that what you are charged with doing hold myself responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they do not subject?

added. "He not cast down, I hear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust, will deliver us all safely." I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. There were added words of warning, but also of consolation, for I be-

terest antagonal perfotund adversity, when A and to go through to struggle for his livelyhood, for his name, for his position and for his house hold. Everything put together he was in a situation in which he had got to exert himself in every way, for restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as the should not be known.

A. Always. At least that was his a strange fmanis at times. There were what I think it likely may have suggest—times in which it was very evident that old those words, but I don't say tharit is out to have some body bring out a you know was at times immensely bitter scandalous story on his family, that he world as to be a might have credit with the world as to be a might have credit with the world as to be a magnanimous as to still stay at home had it was continually spurred and exhorted by the some any.

"Here comes a clause in which you was ever book born and live with his wite.

"Here comes a clause in which you had to go through the structure of these matters Mr. Tition experts the secrets of his family about not be known.

A. Always. At least that was his at times. There were what I think it likely may have suggest—times in which it was very evident that the model in with a time in with a strange fmanis at times. There were what I think it likely may have suggest—times in which it was very vident that the model have excited where it was the left of the very hand. The odore, and felt that she had it was very evident that the had to go the could not be excited where it was the left of the very hand. The odore, and felt th

ished, it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that; was the interior history of it never to be written? During all this time you literallly were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and the hope which you brashed. My vacation was profitable. I came back, hoping that the bitterness of death was past. But Tilton's troubles brought back the cloud with even severer sufferings; for all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and I seemed to both you and Tilton as contenting myself with a cautious or as contenting myself with a cautious or as contenting myself with a cuttious or sluggish policy, wishing to save myself, but not to risk everything for Tilton. I have sgain and again probed my heart to see whether I was truby liable to such feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the diffi-culties, then, environing me unless he stands where I do. You say that I have a church on my hands. That is simple a church on my hands. That is simple enough; but to have hundreds and thou enough; but to have hundreds and thou-sands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or saxiety, or zeal—to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one from questioning me; to meet and allay the prejudices against Tilton, which had their beginning years before this; to keen serge, as if against Tilton, which had their beginning years before this; to keep series, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, yet to come up iresh for Sunday—all this may be taked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and eridding on the nernor its wearing and grinding on the ner-vous system. God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest more thought and laugment and earnest-ness into my efforts to prepare a way for Tilton and Elizabeth than ever I did for mysell, a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods, and to excite a kindly leeling among all whom I met. I am known among clergy-men public men, and generally smoon. Tilton, and with increasing success; but the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of certain classes in society on other grounds than the late ru-I mention this to explain why I letter?

know with absolute certainty that no mere statement or affirmation will reach mere statement or affirmation will reach the root of the sflairs and reinstate them. Time and work will; but chronic evils re-quire chronic remedies. If my destruc-tion would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to chamber of his house. step down and out; no one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby. I do not think anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would be saved, and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part could desire the sacrifice on my part, ton was not in fault in respect to his Nothing can possibly be so bad as the moral conduct: how do you reconcile horror of great darkness, in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is sion of the truth of these things. One of shattered, but to live on the sharp and the first things to which Moulton and reased edge of saviety remorae, fear. Tilton had addressed themselves we see despair, and yet to put on all the appearances of serenity and happiness, cannot
be endured much longer. I am well nigh
discouraged. If you, too, cesse to trust
me, to love me, I am alone. I have not
another person in the world to whom I
could go. Well, to God I committed.

even though you love me not, I am yours, though even unknown to you.

H. W. B. Q. An anonymous letter to the Committee from a free-lover says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say, "I had

A. I am not versed in the philosophy and casulstry of free-love. I stand on the New England doctrine, in which I was brought up:—that it is best that a man have one wile; that no and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation bors' wives. I abhor every manifestation bors' wives.

of lifst besidated, and he said: "Come in, and just see her." I said, "Very well." I went in, and after some conversation down in the parlors I went up stairs into I this famous "boudoir" room, where she sat waiting, and, like a spider to a fly, she warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E is beloved of God, and that her
prayers are for me, and are sooner heard
than mine, for myself or for her. But it
seems that a change has come
to Tilton since I saw him in
the cars; indeed, ever since he has felt
more intensely the force of feeling in socety, and the humilistions which environ
his enterprise. He has growingly felt
warehouse establishments of Woodruft &
that I had a nawer to belo where I did
Robinson Warner or Warner
Robinson Warner
Rob erisason of the sentence.

Q. I call your attention to it because the criticism is made in certain quarters that it referred to Mr. Tilton's marital trouble growing out of your offence.

A. Well, but see, lan't it a going back to friends lip; isb'; it the restoration of the lamily?

Q. What do you sak for. Is it that you three should be made friends again?

A. Yes, that we should all co-operate. Yet, taking the four years to getter. There was a family that by circumstances had been brought to the bitterest antagonisms at a time of the most profound adversity, when Tilton had got to struggle for his livelyhood, for his name, for his position and for his household. The work was to be mattered with a member of the most profound adversity, when Tilton had got to struggle for his livelyhood, for his name, for his position and for his household. The work of the server way, in a situation in every way, for reatoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If the had her sorrow it to be a strong dearer that the secret of the most profound and for his position and for his position and for his position. In every way, for reatoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If the had her sorrow with the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If the had her sorrow it the structure and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If the had her sorrow it the structure and the care of the most profound and the form of the most profound and the form of the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If the had her sorrow it the form of the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If the had her sorrow it the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as what I had a power to help which I did not develope, and I believe that you have betting the form years Steinway Hall, and in reply to that Moul-ton advised that instead of answering her letter I should see her and say without ton advised that instead of answering her letter I should see her and say without witnesses what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject, it was in type and my policy was to let her talk and say little, which I did, and she went on saying "you know you believe so and so," and I said nothing, and so on from point to point until I said at last: "Mrs. Woodhull I do not understand your views, I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I do understand them I do not believe in them, and though I am in favor of free discussion, yet presiding at meetings is a thing I seltom do for anybody and I shall not do it for you, because I am not in sympathy with your movement."

sympathy with your movement."
Q. Has Mrs. Woodhull any letters of yours in her possession? A. Two I suppose unless she has sold

them.

Q. Upon what subject?

A. She enclosed a letter to me, with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, inviting me to be present at the Suffrage Convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negative, but made a lew statements in respect to my ideas of women voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She wrote me a whining letter saying that her reformatory movements had brought upon her such odium that she could not procure lodgings in New York. ould not procure lodgings in New York and that she had been turned out of the Gilsey House, I think, and asking me in a ornsoy Rouse, I think, and asking me in a very significant way to interpose my influence or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying that I regretted when anybody suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but that I must decline interference.

ference.

By Mr. Claffin—These are the two letby Mr. Claims—Incse are the two letters, the signatures of which she showed to Bowen and myself. It was reported that by these letters you were to be sunk lorty thousand fathoms deep. I told Bowen before I went there that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made the lourney clear down from the Convention. ourney clear down from the Convention

for the purpose of going up there.

By Mr. Winslow-Did you ever meet her at Tilton's.

A.—The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's.

Q.—Did you ever meet there any other time?
A.—Not that I recall. If I saw her I am periectly sure that she would know it. I remember her well on account of it. I remember her well on account of the transcendant description I had heard men public men, and generally among the makers of public opinion, and I have of ther, and beause of Mrs. Hooker's feel used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon Mr. her is Joan of Arc would a vision of V. gin Mary. And when I went to see her I went with great expectations. Baying to myself "here is this woman who is lauded everywhere, and must be a power to rise to the head."

to rise to the head.

By Mr. Winslow—Can you tell us what became of Mrs. Woodh

A.—Mr. Moulton opened it.
Q.—Now as to what occurred in your library and in Tilton's bed chamber. I refer to the occasion in which he said you touched his wifes ankle and were found with a flushed face in the bed chamber of his beare.

chamber of his house.

A. I do emphatically deny that either of these scenes ever occurred.

By Mr. White—In one part of your statement you say that in December, 1870, you heard of many immoralities of Mr. Tilton, and that you believed in their existence; in the latter part of your statement you say that you had subscopently. ment you say that you had su been deceived into a belief that Mr. Tilton was not in fault in respect to his moral conduct: how do you reconcile

Tilton had addressed themselves was to with circumstantial and historical state-ments, and Moulton's conduct specially tended to convince me that all all castlons to convince me that all all against Mr. Tilton respecting such mat-

The state of the s to her, which would be unfit for a chris-tian man to hold, do, or say, with the wife of his friend, or for a father to hold,
do, or say, with his daughter, or a brother with his sister? Did you ever admit
this in any form, or in any words?
A. Never.

A. Never.
By Mr. Tracy—Did you, in fact, hold any such relations, do any such act, or utter any such word?

Nover

A. Never. By Mr. Cleveland—In your statement you have alluded to one payment of five thousand dollars. Have you furnished any other money to those parties? any other money to those I have furnished at least two thou-

Q. To whom did you pay that money?
A. To Moulton.
Q. In various sums?

Continued on Fourth Page.